



**Public Vendue.**

On FRIDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sogar in hhd. tierces and bls.  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap } in boxes,  
Mould and dip'd Candles }  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerseys, Duffels,  
Plains and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Elaficks, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes and Russels,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silesia do.  
Platillas,  
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Mullins and Muslin Hand'ts,  
India Mullins and Table Cloths  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Stockings,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
Plated Candlesticks,  
And sundry other Articles.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhd. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,  
Molasses in hhd.  
Sogar in hhd. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,  
Cassimeres,  
Kerseys,  
Coatings,  
Halfsticks,  
Fearnought,  
Blankets,  
Planes,  
Negro Cottons,  
Worsted and other  
Stockings,  
Irish Linens,  
Calicoes,  
Threads,  
Chintzes,  
Bedticks,  
Osnaburgs,  
Sewing Silks,  
Mullin and Muslin  
Handkerchiefs,  
India Cottons, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

For Sale,

A likely NEGRO BOY.  
Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 4. d6t

Just received and for Sale by  
JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF  
FRESH ORANGES,

by the hundred or smaller quantity.  
Jan. 19. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,  
A large Brick Warehouse ad-  
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-  
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince Street.  
For particulars enquire of  
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.  
Jan. 18. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from  
John L. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure  
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,  
will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,  
on the 1st day of March next, at the  
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-  
dria,

A certain Tract of valuable  
LAND, lying in the county of Prince  
William, near the Red House, on which  
the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-  
taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which  
will appear upon reference being had to the  
said Deed, which is duly recorded in the  
office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15. d

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the  
reformed Congregation, in the City of  
New-York.

Feb. 5. d

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received a few pipes of fine  
London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,

One case of elegant OSTRICH  
FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.  
Jan. 18. d

WM. HARTSHORNE

Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hove's  
Wharf,

a Pipes London Market Ma-  
deira Wine, four years old.

1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter  
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,  
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,  
18 Tons Philad. do.  
First quality Brown Sugar by the hoghead  
and barrel.

Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the  
hoghead and barrel, part in leaves not more  
than 6 lbs. each.

Plaster of Paris by the ton or bushel,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,  
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each.

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax,  
Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near  
Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS,  
to whom good wages and constant employ will  
be given at his mill.  
Dec. 18. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store,

corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,

5 do. New-England Rum,

2 do. Holland Gin,

3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,

3 Kegs Anniseed Cordial,

14 Boxes dipt Candles,

Sugar in hhd. and barrels,

Coffee and Pepper in bags,

Hysonkin and Souchong Tea,

Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Women's Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-  
sisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mo-  
hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few  
pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ra-  
vens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-  
LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best  
brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,

between fifteen and sixteen years of age,

accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire

of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

De. 18. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,

10 hhd. and 20 barrels Sugar,

10 hhd. Rum,

1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,

1000 do. Turk's Island do.

100 Reams Post Paper,

50 do. Wrapping do.

1 Case Dutch Quills,

2 Boxes Havannah Sugars,

2 hhd. Loaf Sugar,

1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,

1 do. fine hackled Flax,

50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,

50 do. dipt Candles,

5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,

4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,

Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Young Hyson and

Imperial TEAS,

50 barrels Pork and Beef,

50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white

Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant sup-  
ply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and  
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand  
double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22. d

Just received,

And landing on Merchants' Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF

TURK'S ISLAND SALT,

and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very

reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

A L S O,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry

WINE. For Sale, by

WM. HODGSON.

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR

SALE,

One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a

superior quality,

Rhode-Island Cyder,

A quantity of excellent Potatoes,

Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19. d

For Charter to the West-Indies,

The BRIG

EVELINA

Capt. Jas. Crowhill,

but then upwards of 700

barrels. For terms ap-  
ply to the Captain on board, (Merchant's

Wharf) or to

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19. d

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-  
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two

Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages

each, & shall be printed in the best manner,

on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-  
lume in boards, payable on delivery.

\* \* A very considerable number of Co-  
pies being already subscribed for, the work

shall be put to Press, and finished without

delay.

[Subscription received by the Pub-  
lishers]

For BOSTON,

The BRIG

HARMONY,

Capt. Hall,

Now loading, and will be ready  
to sail in three days. Passengers may  
be well accommodated, and a small quan-  
tity freight taken, on application to the  
subscriber.

For BOSTON,

The GALLIOT

ROMEO,

Capt. Paine,

Will be ready to load in 6  
days—300 barrels freight and passengers  
wanted.

For Freight or Charter,

The SLOOP

COLUMBIA,

SAMUEL CARR, master  
urthen 700 barrels. Please apply to  
JOHN G. LADD.

Feb. 7. d

FOR

CORK and LIVERPOOL

Or GLASGOW,

The SHIP

PAULINA,

Captain BORROWDALE.

Will sail in a few days.  
For Passage only, having good  
accommodation, apply to the  
Master on board, or to Wm. Wilson, Es-  
quire.

Feb. 7. d

COPTOM & STEWART

Have just received a large and general as-  
sortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1863.

With a general assortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to  
the public at very reduced prices.

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at

Adams's Wharf, apply to John Du Lays

or

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 23. d

For Sale.

A very likely Malatto LAD,

about 18 years of age, well qualified for

a gentleman's servant.—Apply to the

Printer.

Jan. 26. d

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Li-  
brary Company will please to take no-  
tice, that in conformity with the act of  
incorporation, an ELECTION will be  
held at the Council Chamber, on Monday  
the 21st inst. between the hours of three  
and six P. M. for a President and eleven  
Directors for the ensuing year.

JAS. KENNEDY, Sen.

Secretary

Feb. 7. d21b

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to pur-  
chase a large quantity of Tan Bark, for  
which they will give a generous price, if  
delivered in good order.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.

AND

ISAAC SHREVE.

FOR SALE,

Spanish Hides, Tanners' Oil,

and Hatters' Wool.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.

Feb. 5. d



## Senate of the United States.

DEBATE on the Petition of William Marbury, Robert Townsend Hoag, and Dennis Ramsey.

(Continued.)

Mr. Wright, said he was opposed to the resolution; he could not discover that the applicants had any right to the extra duty prayed for. The Senate had by a specific rule declared the Executive records a secret. But he could not conceive what benefit they (the Petitioners) could derive from an extra if they obtained it. They ask that the Secretary of the Senate may be allowed to certify facts from the Executive record; but the Supreme Court, nor no court would admit such a certificate as testimony, because the Secretary had no seal. In order to get any benefit from this record, the court should allow the Petitioners a Subpoena to the Secretary of the Senate with a *duces tecum*. He challenged all lawyers upon this subject, and all men of common sense, they must all agree with him, that the thing prayed for could do the Petitioners no good without a seal. But, Mr. Wright said, he had further objections against passing the resolution. It was well known why this certificate was requested, it was to aid in an audacious attempt to pry into Executive secrets by a tribunal, which had no authority to do any such thing, and to enable the Supreme Court to assume an unheard of and unbounded power, if not despotism. It was to enable the Judiciary to exercise an authority over the President, which he could never consent to. It was well known that the persons applying were enemies to the President, and that the court were not friendly to him, and under these circumstances, to interfere in the business, would be making the Senate a party. No court on earth could controul the Legislature, and yet it had been held here on this floor that they could, and this was a part of the same attempt to fetter the court above the President, and to cast a stigma upon him. The President had a right to withhold the commissions from these Justices, because they did not hold their offices *de bene merito*, but *de bene placito*.

Mr. Hillhouse remarked, that he did not discern any thing in the resolution under consideration that had the smallest relation to the character and conduct of the President, nor was there any thing in the application that could lead to such a conclusion—It is said there is a cause pending before the Supreme Court of the United States in which it is important to ascertain the fact, that the Senate did advise and consent to the appointment of the individuals named in this application to be Justices of the peace for this territory, and a copy of the journals of the Senate is requested for that purpose—the journals of the Senate being the only evidence of the fact, can that evidence with propriety be withheld? The opinion that such copy would not be admitted as evidence cannot be correct, for it is the only mode in which many important facts, in relation to appointments to office, and the ratification of treaties, can be proved. For what purpose are these journals kept (which are the only record of the proceedings of the Senate) if they are not to be resorted to as evidence of what is done in Senate.

Suppose a question to arise in a court of justice relative to the office of a marshal or judge, and it should be claimed that there had never been a constitutional appointment to such office; for that the nomination had been rejected by the Senate, and their advice and consent had never been obtained; or in case of a treaty with a foreign nation, the President should by proclamation declare the ratification, and promulgate the same as the supreme law of the land, where the Senate had refused their advice and consent to such ratification; in either case would the act of the President be valid without the previous advice and consent of the Senate, and how can it be proved that such advice and consent has been had, but by a resort to the journals of the Senate? Surely the commission or proclamation of the President could not be conclusive, because the Senate are an independent body, on whom the constitution has devolved certain executive duties, of which the President can have no personal knowledge, the performance of which duties are by the constitution made indispensable to the validity of certain acts of the President; in all these cases the President may be deceived, the Secretary of the Senate may by mistake or

fraud certify that the advice and consent of the Senate has been had to an appointment to office, or the ratification of a treaty, when the fact is otherwise, and where but to the journals of the Senate can we resort to correct the error. It is a possible case that a President may assume the right, in opposition to the opinion of the Senate, to make appointments to office, and ratify treaties, and shall it be said his commission or proclamation is to be admitted as conclusive evidence, which cannot be questioned, and in that way evade the constitution? This would be giving to the President high prerogatives indeed; it would be investing him with the absolute power of appointment, and declaring that his proclamation shall be the supreme law of land. The commission of the President is undoubtedly high evidence of the appointment to office, and the proclamation of the ratification of a treaty, but cannot be conclusive, because the constitution has made the advice and consent of the Senate prerequisite and indispensable to the validity of the appointment or ratification, and nothing can come in place of it. A rejection of this resolution will be a denial of right to an individual, and under any government would be considered as an arbitrary, tyrannical act. Under these impressions he should give his vote in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Ogden observed, That there was no rule in society better established, than the one which denies to an individual the right of withholding his testimony, when required to give it, in a court of law, upon the prosecution of a legal suit. That this rule had no exceptions, if the honor or interest of the witness would not be compromised thereby.

That the present was a decent application to the Senate, for the evidence of a fact, in their power to give, and upon which a suit at law had been predicated: That the petitioners, by applying for a copy of the executive journal, had pursued the only possible mode of obtaining this evidence: That parol evidence of the contents of this record could not be admitted, neither could a subpoena cause it to travel out of the office to which it belongs.

That although executive business is done with closed doors, yet there is no rule that the journal in question should be kept secret; that it was open to inspection, and that there was nothing to prevent the Secretary from giving the copy, but the rule of Senate which requires that leave should be first obtained.

That no reason had been given, which was satisfactory to his mind, why this leave should not be granted.

That he would not delay the Senate, by answering such arguments, as had been adduced to prove that the evidence would not be admitted, and that if admitted, would not support the suit, because, the court, before whom evidence might come, and not the witness, is alone competent to decide such points.

That it was not true, as had been stated, that no case would arise, where such copies as are now required, ought to be allowed—such cases had been put, and the most important rights of the citizen depend upon such testimony. That upon a *quo warranto*, whereby the right to officiate as a judge, altho' acting under a commission, might be called in question, such testimony would be allowed to go forth, if it would prove that this Senate had never advised or consented to the appointment of such judge.

That a citizen might in a court of law deny the proclamation of a treaty to be the supreme law of the land, and prove its nullity by such testimony, if it would show that such treaty had been negatived by more than one third of the Senate then present.

That if such copies might be allowed for evidence in any case whatever, it followed, that it would be proper to allow it in the present case.

That no distinction existed between the present case, and the one which had been admitted during the discussion, when it was said, that the house of representatives when parties to an impeachment, had a right to demand from the Senate, before whom the cause must be tried, the testimony of this Executive Journal. That in such case the Senate would sit as a court, and such a testimony could not be obtained under the rule of the Senate, unless leave should be given by the Senate in their executive capacity; and that all parties, whose rights were interested, whether individual citizens, or the house of representatives, stood upon an equal ground, when in a court of justice.

That no danger, as had been apprehended, could arise in regard to the dignity of the President, or the honor of the government. That our judges were an independent branch, and no possible presumption could be admitted, that they would do wrong, or transgress their jurisdiction, and that he should, therefore, with great clearness vote for the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jackson said the Executive Journals ought not to be given to any applicants, much less to these.

He considered the whole as an attempt to injure the Executive. The applicants had process before the Supreme Court, and let them get along with it as well as they could, if they could obtain a decision of Court in their favor, let them make the most of it; he hoped the Senate would not interfere in it, and become a party to an accusation which might end in an impeachment of which the Senate were the constitutional judges. One case he would agree might occur, when the Senate must give up their Executive Records, and every thing else required by the House of Representatives, as evidence to support an impeachment; their call would be omnipotent in his opinion. But he thought the commission of the President was the only evidence of an appointment, and in all cases conclusive. And he would never lend his aid to fetter the Judiciary above the Executive. Let the applicants inform the House of Representatives, if any officer of the government hath injured them, and procure an impeachment, if they could, this would be the proper remedy.

Mr. Breckenridge. He said he had not supposed the question would have been so strongly contended. He thought sufficient reasons had been stated in the beginning for rejecting the resolution. But arguments had been brought in support of it which required some notice. It had been stated that extracts from the Executive Journal might be necessary to prove the right of an officer to his office. This was unfounded. The commission granted by the President was full and complete evidence of the authority granted to the officer. That it must always be presumed the commission had been granted in the manner prescribed by the constitution. This was a confidence reposed in the President by the theory of our constitution. That it must be presumed the President will do right. That a commission from him constitutes an officer not only *de facto*, but *de jure*, and is in its nature so conclusive, that no court could enquire into the validity of it. That the contrary insinuation is derogatory to his dignity, which the Senate are bound to protect. That the Senate should not countenance the Judiciary in their attack on the Executive Power, which is not constitutionally amenable to the Judges. That the case which has been relied on as to treaties was in its nature similar. The full evidence was contained in the President's proclamation. It was to be presumed that he had not ratified a treaty without the consent of the Senate, and therefore full faith was to be given his proclamation. That it was dangerous to countenance the pretension set up by the judges to examine into the conduct of other branches of the government; for that if they had a right to examine, they must have, as a necessary incident, the right to controul the other departments of government. That such right was inconsistent with every idea of good government, and must necessarily degrade those branches which the Judiciary should thus undertake to direct. The present suit was, therefore, levelled at the dignity of the first Executive Magistrate, and as he thought the Senate bound to protect that dignity, he should vote against the resolution.

[To be continued.]

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

### REPORT of the COMMITTEE of COMMERCE and MANUFACTURES.

Concluded.

The report next states, that "Rice, when imported into Great Britain in an American ship, is charged with a duty of 8 pence 8-10ths sterling per hundred weight more than when imported in a British ship; this extra duty amounts on a tierce of rice, to about 3s 9d sterling; the freight of a tierce of rice may be estimated at 12s sterling. No person will give 15s 9d in an American, when he can have the same carried for 12s in a British ship. Here we have the same charge to make

against the committee as in the two preceding articles, that they have presented so lame and partial a view of the subject, as is calculated to mislead those who are not already conversant with the business.

By the 7th art. of the British statute of July 1797, it is provided that any rice, being the growth of the U. S. which shall be imported from thence into G. Britain, may be landed in certain enumerated ports, and warehoused under the joint locks of his majesty and the importer; in such warehouses as shall be approved of by the commissioners of customs, free of duty, unless it shall afterwards be taken out for home consumption, in which case the rice is liable, previously to its being taken out of the warehouse, to the full duties payable by law on British imported rice, and also to the countervailing duty, which, it appears from inspection of the table, is considerably under the 10 per cent. But it is important to observe, that when the article is in the greatest demand, and consequently when it will command the greatest price, which happens not unfrequently, it is admitted entirely duty free.

Again, "Pot and Pearl Ashes pay a countervailing duty of 2d 14 15ths the hundred weight. A cask of ashes contains about three hundred weight: the extra duty on that by an American ship will be nine pence per barrel—the freight of such barrel is presumed to be 3s or 3s 6d sterling in time of peace; a difference of nine pence sterling per barrel will effectually give the carriage to British ships, of all the ashes exported from the U. States to Great Britain."

The committee are undoubtedly correct in point of fact, as far as they go, (except that instead of 5s or 5s 6d it should be 7s 6ds or 8s) but their statement is materially defective, and their conclusion erroneous. Suppose two ships in the port of London of 250 tons each, and capable of carrying say 1560 bbls. the one American the other British, and both up for freight, and a merchant wanted to get bro't from the United States a cargo of pot or pearl ashes. The British ship, by not being liable to the countervailing duty on her return home, would save her nine pence sterling per barrel on her ashes or about 140 dollars on the whole cargo; but as they have each to bring out a cargo of English goods on which the duties amount to 50,000, as is sometimes the case, the American ship, as an offset to the 140 dollars, the countervail at London, pays a less duty here than her competitor by 5,000 dollars. This oblation will substantially apply to Cotton, and the other articles afterwards mentioned. It would be the same thing if the first voyage was made from the United States to Great Britain. Really it perplexes us not a little to comprehend the force of the committee's conclusion, that suffering the countervail to remain on both these vessels, would effectually give the carriage to the British ships of all the ashes exported from the United States to Great Britain.

"The Committee take leave to refer the House to a table of duties imposed by Great Britain on goods imported in American and British ships, which was printed the last session of Congress, and is herewith exhibited." We do the same thing and then ask the Committee to single out an article if they can, on which the countervail exceeds "10 per cent. on the produce and amount of the several duties of customs due and payable by law on the importation of the like goods and merchandise from the United States in British-built ships or vessels." And if they cannot all their complaints are utterly groundless.

The Committee next tell us, that "the Parliament of Great Britain, by a statute, bearing date the 7th of May, 1802, had imposed new and additional duties on certain articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States," and as this of course raises the countervail, they think proper to say, "adds further to the injury already sustained by American ships carrying such articles." Surely it will hardly be contended that each nation, whenever it deems it expedient, is not at liberty to increase its own revenue, regardless of the rise of the countervail on the other nation. The committee seem to forget that since the treaty, we also have laid additional duties, and of course have raised the countervail upon them; and therefore, if it is an injury on one side, it is also an injury on the other.

"The committee take leave further to state—That by the same statute of Great

Britain, of the 7th of May, 1802, is imposed a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of all manufactures of Great Britain exported to any place within the Straits of Gibraltar, on similar goods imported from any place within the Straits of Gibraltar, into the United Kingdom, or to any other place in Europe. The committee believe that this is a violation of the spirit of the treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain."

We have not been able to find here referred to, may, however, observe to the committee's own shrewdness, there has been a violation of the treaty, exclusively to duties on either mentions nor duties; if it had, it would be the first time, we believe, ever by treaty, stipulated that they would or would not duties on their own commodities, which in fact less than laying a home duty in the several ports convenient and certain was. Besides, as this export to British as to American out of Europe, and because the British colonies as property in calling it.

We conclude with the Chamber of Commerce presented to Congress can add that this memorial has been followed by the mechanics concerned and is signed by upwards of 100 workmen.

If, after all, Congress repealing law for the popularity in one part expense of another, we the satisfaction of having money against it, and abilities to prevent it.

MEMORIAL To the Honorable, the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. The Memorial of the Merchants of the City of New York, shews,

That your memorial alarm, the renewal of the acts making discrimination between American and foreign ships, and tonnage, and pray the consideration of Congress objections:

First. It will diminish an amount, which takes guide, would not be less than 100,000 dollars per annum.

Secondly. It will the commerce of the effect will be by open freight to the lowest carrying trade from the merchants into those of your memorialists being the following consideration:

First. Foreigners much cheaper than actual calculation, it is built of European those built of our live sides is nearly exhausted for sea, at 25 cents per ton; and of their fir, of which equal in duration to and fitted for sea in it will cost a the rate of while the American vessel mon oak, and not so cost at the rate of 50 dollars per ton; but and cedar, she will from 50 to 55 dollars. Secondly. The equipment, such as iron &c. &c. are all cheap are here, and the price ing them is supposed to there than in the United States.

Thirdly. Foreign Seamen's wages are their crews consist of wages. The apparent renders it incumbent for master of a vessel certain number of a

\* [It would perhaps pay 300,000]—E



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tain, of the 7th of May last, a duty  
half per cent. is imposed on all goods,  
ares and merchandize, (of the growth  
or manufacture of Great Britain) on their  
exportation to any port in Europe, or  
within the Straits of Gibraltar, and of  
on similar goods when ex-  
ported to any place not being in Europe,  
or within the Straits of Gibraltar; thus  
subjecting the United States to a duty on  
exports double that which is paid by the  
ations of Europe. This discrimination  
your committee believe it to be in con-  
tradiction to the spirit of the treaties ex-  
isting between the United States and  
Great Britain."

We have not been able to find the sta-  
tute here referred to, in this city, but we  
may, however, observe, that according  
to the committee's own showing, in Bar-  
phraology, there has been nothing like a  
violation of the treaty, nor any contra-  
diction of its spirit. The treaty relates  
exclusively to duties on importations, it  
neither mentions nor refers to exportation  
duties; if it had, it would have been the  
first time, we believe, that two nations  
ever by treaty, stipulated with each other  
that they would or would not lay export-  
ation duties on their own goods wares or mer-  
chandize, which in fact is neither more nor  
less than laying a home-tax, and collect-  
ing it in the several ports, as the most con-  
venient and certain way of getting it in.  
Besides, as this export-tax relates equally  
to British as to American bottoms going  
out of Europe, and bears just as hard on  
the British colonies as on us, we see no  
propriety in calling it a discrimination.

We conclude with the memorial of our  
Chamber of Commerce, which has been  
presented to Congress and printed. We  
can add that this memorial of the mer-  
chants has been followed by another from  
the mechanics concerned in ship-building,  
and is signed by upwards of 250 master  
workmen.

If, after all, Congress chuses to pass the  
repealing law for the sake of acquiring  
popularity in one part of the Union at the  
expense of another, we shall at least have  
the satisfaction of having borne our testi-  
mony against it, and exerted our poor  
abilities to prevent it.

#### MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House  
of representatives of the U. States.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Com-  
merce of the city of New York respect-  
fully shews,

That your memorialists view with much  
alarm, the renewal of an attempt to repeal  
the acts making discrimination between  
American and foreign duties on imports  
and tonnage, and pray leave to submit to  
the consideration of Congress the follow-  
ing objections:

First. It will diminish the revenue to  
an amount, which taking past years as the  
guide, would not be less than \$450,000  
dollars per annum.

Secondly. It will essentially injure  
the commerce of the United States, as its  
effect will be by opening the market for  
freight to the lowest bidder, to shift the  
carrying trade from the hands of our own  
merchants into those of foreigners. This,  
your memorialists believe will appear from  
the following considerations:

First. Foreigners build their vessels  
much cheaper than we can do. From  
actual calculation, it is found that a ves-  
sel built of European oak, and equal to  
those built of our live oak, (which be-  
sides is nearly exhausted) costs, when  
equipped for sea, at the rate of 39 dolls.  
25 cents per ton; and if built in England,  
of their fir, of which they have abundance,  
equal in duration to our common oak,  
and fitted for sea in the same manner, she  
will cost at the rate of 19 dolls. per ton;  
while the American vessels, built of our com-  
mon oak, and not so well equipped, will  
cost at the rate of from 40 dolls. to 45  
dolls per ton; but if built of live oak  
and cedar, she will cost at the rate of  
from 50 to 55 dolls. per ton.

Secondly. The materials composing  
equipment, such as iron, hemp, sail cloth,  
&c. &c. are all cheaper abroad than they  
are here, and the price of labor for work-  
ing them is supposed to be 50 per cent less  
there than in the United States.

Thirdly. Foreigners navigate cheaper.  
Seamen's wages are lower, and many of  
their crews consist of apprentices without  
wages. The apprentice act of Great Bri-  
tain renders it incumbent on every owner  
or master of a vessel to take with him a  
certain number of apprentices, and this

\* [It would perhaps be nearer the truth  
to say 300,000.]—Editor.

they find so advantageous, that they fre-  
quently double or treble that number;  
more especially vessels from the north of  
England. Every merchant engaged in  
commerce, knows that the Hollanders,  
Hamburgers, Danes, Swedes, &c. man  
their vessels with a still greater propor-  
tion of apprentices; and in the cheapness  
of their living, cloathing, &c. &c. they  
have a very material advantage over the  
vessels of the United States.

Thus, it appears that foreigners can  
build cheaper and sail their vessels cheaper  
than we can; and it may be added, that  
Europeans are generally satisfied with a  
less gain than the American merchant can  
afford to receive.

Lastly: although it has been said,  
that for us to meet the advance on the part  
of Great Britain, and to repeal our coun-  
tervailing acts, would place the two na-  
tions on an equal footing, yet your memo-  
rants conceive that while Great Britain  
retains her present navigation act this  
would be very wide of the truth. We on  
our part should thus permit G. Britain to  
bring hither not only goods the growth  
or manufacture of that country, but of all  
others, while on her part, by the naviga-  
tion act we have just referred to, we shall  
be expressly confined to the carriage of  
goods the growth or manufacture of the  
United States. To this may be added,  
that British vessels would then bring a  
cargo from their own country to this;  
take a freight here to the colonies, where  
our vessels are not admitted, and from  
thence a third freight home, making thus  
three freights in one voyage. The value  
of the importation cargoes is so much  
greater than the value of our exportation  
dutiable cargoes, that the extra duties paid  
by the foreigner are, in many cases, equal,  
and in some cases more than equal to the  
whole freight, so that the acts which are  
now proposed to be abolished, operate  
nearly as a prohibition to the foreigner,  
and leave us, in a manner, without compe-  
titors in our own market.

After all that has been said, it hardly  
needs to be added, that if our ports are  
thrown open to foreign on the same terms  
with our own vessels, as by this repeal is  
contemplated, (for it is in vain to attempt  
to confine the measure to the British) they  
will crowd our wharves, underbid our  
freight, monopolize the markets, and leave  
the American vessels idly to rot in our  
docks. Your memorialists have, there-  
fore, no hesitation in declaring, that in  
their opinion this measure will be a fatal  
blow to the American carrying trade.

It would be easy to show in the detail,  
that this would in its consequences prove  
extremely injurious to the agricultural  
and mechanical classes of our citizens. A  
few general observations only will be in-  
dulged.

1st. As to the Agricultural.

Although, generally speaking, freight  
is paid by the consumer, and therefore it  
may be said it is immaterial to the farmer  
how high or how low it may be, yet this  
is not the case when the demand ceases or  
slackens; it then falls back on the husband-  
man. But to transfer our carrying trade  
foreigners, will be to lessen very much the  
chance of demand. The active enterprise  
of the American merchant is constantly  
looking abroad to every part of the world  
for a market, and if it is any where to be  
found, or if there is only a reasonable pre-  
sumption that it may be found, the farmer  
meets with a ready vent for his produce.  
Perhaps the calculations of the merchant  
may be disappointed, and he even ruined;  
yet the misfortune reaches not the farmer,  
he has the benefit of a good market. But  
should the American vessels once disap-  
pear, he must lie entirely at the mercy of  
chance adventurers for a market; & when  
the demand is not very great, the price of  
the freight will be deducted from the ar-  
ticle itself. All this must necessarily tend  
essentially to lessen the value of the far-  
mer's produce.

2ndly. As to the Mechanics.

That numerous class of Mechanics who  
are connected with ship building; the car-  
penter, the blacksmith, the sail maker, the  
rope maker, &c. &c. will of course be  
deprived of employment; their labor will  
be neither wanted nor paid for.

To conclude.—Our ships being thus ba-  
nished from our shore we shall no longer  
find a nursery for our seamen, but that  
valuable class of citizens will be driven  
to seek for their bread in other countries,  
and in any future European wars which  
may happen, and which are constantly li-  
able to happen, we shall find ourselves  
without seamen or ships to avail ourselves  
of that neutral position which reflection

and experience equally warrant us in cal-  
culating upon as one of the blessings allied  
to our remote and secure situation.

On the whole your Memorialists cannot  
refrain from expressing the belief with  
which they are strongly impressed, that to  
repeal the discriminating Laws which  
have operated so happily to increase our  
navigation and commerce, would be a mea-  
sure highly prejudicial to various and im-  
portant interests, in the community, detri-  
mental to the revenues of the country, and  
in a national point of view extremely im-  
politic. They therefore pray that the re-  
peal may not take place."

CHARLESTON, January 19.

On Monday last the trials of William  
Weathers and William Butler came on in  
the court of sessions, charged with an at-  
tempt to rob the South Carolina Bank.  
As no person lived in the bank-house, the  
attorney-general could only indict them  
for a misdemeanor. The trial took up  
upwards of eight hours; the jury remain-  
ed out for a considerable time on Monday  
night, and yesterday morning returned a  
verdict of Wm. Weathers, guilty; Wm.  
Butler, not guilty. We understand that  
an arrest of judgment will be moved in  
favour of Weathers, on the ground that  
the verdict is contrary to law.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.

Arrived the ship Atlantic, capt. Howe,  
26 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Left  
there brig Mary, Young, from Norfolk,  
at Black River; brig Sarah, —, from  
Norfolk; sch'r Dorchester, —, to sail  
for Norfolk in 4 days; sch'r Washington,  
B. gley, for do. ship Farmer, —, for  
New York; sch'r Ann Virginia, Camp-  
bell, for Charleston; brig Hannah, Coffin,  
for Newburyport; brig Betsey, of and  
bound to Baltimore, put back in distress,  
to sail in 10 days; brig Cyrus, Dagget,  
of Bolton, unknown.

Vessels spoke.

Lat. 24, 40, long. 85, spoke the sch'r  
Tophac Beauty, from Jamaica bound to  
Charleston, short of provisions, which the  
Atlantic supplied her with. Lat. 23, 20,  
long. 80, 30, spoke the brig Amity,  
Moody, from Jamaica, bound to Savanna.  
Lat. 23, spoke the sloop Carolina, Clark,  
from Jamaica, for Wilmington; same day  
spoke the sch'r Sally, of Philadelphia, from  
Jamaica to Savanna.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The Northern Mail had  
not arrived when this paper was  
put to press.

At a meeting of the President and Di-  
rectors of the Bank of the United States,  
on the 1st day of February, inst. the fol-  
lowing gentlemen were elected Directors  
of the Office of Discount and Deposit in  
Washington, to serve from the first Mon-  
day in March, 1803, until the first Mon-  
day in March, 1804, viz.  
Joseph Calton Abram Hewes,  
Wm. H. Dorsey William Miller, jun.  
Thos. Reall, of Geo. William Newton  
Thos. Monroe John T. Mason  
Tristram Dalton John Dunlap  
Thomas Tingey William Brent.  
Alexander Henderson.

Arrived at Norfolk, on the 2d instant,  
the sch'r Mary, capt. Griffin, in 3 days  
from Charleston. A passenger informs,  
(says the Norfolk Herald) that a vessel  
had arrived there on the Saturday preced-  
ing his leaving Charleston, from Dunkirk,  
bringing French accounts to the 15th  
December, which state there were great  
exertions making all over France in re-  
cruiting the army—that the shipping of  
troops for the West Indies and Louisiana  
was going on with activity, and that in-  
dications of renewing hostilities were ap-  
parent in every seaport.

The Legislature of Virginia closed their  
session on Saturday the 29th ult.

The English prints state, that a young  
woman of the name of Carver, housemaid  
to capt. R. Pearson of Greenwich hospi-  
tal, proves to be the daughter of the late  
celebrated captain Carver, who acquired  
a vast tract of country in the back settle-  
ments of the United States. This has been  
faithfully guaranteed and preserved by  
the Indians for his legal representative,  
who is at length indisputably discovered  
in the person of the above young woman.

The land is supposed to be worth £100,000  
sterling.

We present the following pretty effusion  
from "Literary Leisure, or the Recre-  
ation of Solomon Saunter, Esq." This  
work is said to be the work of a Lady,  
and with truth it may be said it helps  
"a vigorous mind, acquainted with  
science, matured by study, polished by  
observation, playful and solid."  
(N. Y. Her.)

#### THE WILD ROSE BUD.

AH! why did I gather this delicate  
flow'r?

Why pluck the young bud from the  
tree?

'Twould there have bloom'd lovely for  
many an hour,

—How soon it will perish with me!

Already its beautiful texture decays,

Already it fades on my sight!

'Tis thus that chill languor too often  
o'er pays

The moments of transient delight.

When eagerly pressing enjoyment too near,  
Its blossoms we gather in haste;

How often we mourn with a penitent tear,  
O'er the joys we lavish in waste;

This elegant flow'r had I left it at rest,  
Might still have delighted my eyes,

But pluck'd prematurely and plac'd on my  
break,

It languishes, withers and dies.

#### A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

That a word may be a two edged sword,  
the following circumstance will illus-  
trate.

The daughter of a Barrister, at the death  
of her father, found herself in possession  
of a small competence. She was tenderly  
attach'd to a feeble mother who led a re-  
tired life, yet her own excellencies gave  
her an enlarged circle of acquaintance,  
but when she appeared in family, or  
private parties, unhappily she was too  
much distinguished. The other females  
were neglected, and in proportion as  
the men admired, the ladies of course  
bared. They sifted her conduct for a  
pretext to have her abandoned, but in  
vain. A maiden of fortune, who from  
her riches was allowed to give the tone to  
the opinions of her acquaintance, de-  
clared that Miss \*\*\* was a very danger-  
ous woman, the word hit: they severally  
pronounc'd with a shake of the head, in  
all their parties, that such a one, although  
very elegant and very engaging, was a  
dangerous woman. The girls said this to  
their brothers, and the wives to their hus-  
bands; and they only spoke truth, for  
when she was present they were all in  
danger of being overlooked. Coolness  
soon turn'd to estrangement and this supe-  
rior creature found at three and twenty,  
every door shut against her.

A female friend to foorth her uneasiness,  
told her the cause—"You are believ'd to  
be a dangerous woman." The word was  
a death stroke to her heart; what could  
she do to parry it? It implied every thing  
without specifying any thing. Had they  
imputed any vice to her, the whole tenor  
of her life would have been its refutati-  
on. Sinking under the blow, she pined  
in secret, and her constitution was under-  
min'd; had she made the just translation of  
this invidious word, she had been less bit-  
terly affected, for when they call'd her  
dangerous, they only meant that she was  
attractive. Her wretched mother by the  
advice of a Physician, carried her to Bath.  
Change of objects and amusement, restor-  
ed her spirits, her health and her charms,  
but that she might not lose her reputation  
of being dangerous, a man of affluent for-  
tune declar'd himself in danger of losing  
his peace on her account. She withdrew  
the reserve that had chill'd him: marri-  
age follow'd, and this dangerous woman  
now moves in a circle far above that from  
which she was chas'd; and when the wo-  
men pursue her with envy, she takes re-  
fuge in the arms of a doating husband.

#### WILLIAM HODGSON

Has just received, and for sale for Cash  
or approved paper,

6 pipes excellent BILL WINE,  
(Made in France.) Also, 5 casks Sherry.

Feb. 10. d

#### For Sale.

A very likely Mulatto LAD,  
about 18 years of age, well qualified for  
a gentleman's servant.—Apply to the  
Printer.



**Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers.**

**SAMUEL CLARK,**  
Next door to Peter Sherron's,  
Has just received and now opening, a  
fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes &  
Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every de-  
scription, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps  
(Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black  
and coloured Morocco and Leather Slip-  
pers, Boys fine and common Shoes and  
Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Lea-  
ther Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large  
size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for  
sale at the following retail prices, viz.  
Ladies Kid 7s 6d 10s 6d  
Black Morocco 6s 6d 7s 6d  
Coloured do. 6s 7s 8s 3d  
Leather Slippers 5s 3d 6s  
Mens best qua. 9s 10s 6d 12s  
Mens Morocco Pumps 9s 10s  
Childrens Shoes and Slippers in propor-  
tion.

**ALSO,**  
For Cash or Barter for Flour,  
30 bbls. best No. 1 Beef } Boston  
20 half do. Mels do. } packed.  
30 bbls. Mackerell }  
Jan. 18. eo

**ADAM LYNN**  
Has just received,  
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy  
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of  
the newest Patterns,  
CONSISTING OF  
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-  
Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pear  
Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea  
Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned  
Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets;  
gilt Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch  
Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks,  
Penknives, Razors, Scissors; Paints in  
boxes; marking Types in boxes complete;  
Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurs; gold  
and silver Epaulements; Lace Cord, Thread,  
Spangles, Puris, silver Thimbles, Tooth  
Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of  
other articles.

He has also for Sale,  
Watchmakers Materials, and  
gilt and common Watch Keys, by the  
dozen, and Crucibles.  
He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of  
Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.  
Nov. 24. d3eotf.

**Valuable Property for Sale,**  
At the little Falls of Potomac  
About three miles from George-Town  
and the City of Washington, and ten  
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which  
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-  
provements, several stone quarries and fifty  
hands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7  
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant  
mill, with three pair of French barr mill  
stones and every necessary, complete, for  
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,  
and with as little manual labor as possible;  
a brewery and distiller, a granary, a  
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's  
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of  
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres  
and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which  
here are several stone quarries and fifty  
hands.

The purchaser of the above pro-  
perty, will have an assignment of a leaf  
for the other undivided third part, of which  
here will be 6 years to come from the first  
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is  
equal in goodness to any, and superior to  
most foundation stone on the river—wells  
of any burthen that can go to George-  
Town, can go up to the mill and stone  
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline  
to purchase, will of course view the pre-  
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary  
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,  
at George-Town, or to  
**PHILIP R. FENDALL,**  
Alexandria

**JOHN M'KINNEY**  
Has just received, and for sale on moderate  
terms,  
10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,  
Sugar in hhds. and bbls.  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.  
Jan. 7. d2tia w

**FISHERY.**

The subscriber is authorized to  
to RENT for this year, the fishing land-  
ing at Johnston's Spring on Potomac, be-  
longing to the estate of Major G. A.  
Washington, deceased. It is supposed to  
be equal to any near Alexandria.

**GEORGE DENEALE.**  
Feb. 8. eo3t

**VALUABLE PROPERTY,**  
For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK  
HOUSES on the corner of King and Co-  
lumbus streets. They will be sold sepa-  
rate or together, as may be preferred, or  
they may be rented for one or more years.  
Apply to

**THOMAS PATTEN.**  
Dec. 29. eo

**For Falmouth and a Market.**

The SHIP  
Governor Strong,  
(now lying at the Navy Yard)  
so soon as weather permits  
will commence loading at this port for  
Falmouth and a Market. 50 hhds. To-  
bacco will be taken to the control of Jas.  
Mackenzie and A. Glennie of London,  
or on liberty; in the first instance an ad-  
vance made by

**A. HENDERSON and Co.**  
FOR SALE,  
A few qr. casks of Sherry 3  
years old, and some bags of Cotton at  
moderate prices. — ALSO,  
Bills on N. York & London.  
Jan. 25. d3ten

**Slaves for Sale.**  
The subscriber will on Wed-  
nesday the 16th day of February next, at  
the house of Anthony Addison, in Prince  
George's county, expose to public sale,  
for ready money, to the highest bidder,  
Negro Peter, a young man,  
with his wife Nell and their four children;  
Negro George, with Rose his wife and;  
their five children; Negro Jack, a black-  
smith; Negro Sam, a shoemaker, and  
Forrester, Jem, Daniel, Jem St. Clair,  
Isaac, Dennis, Jack and Bob, eight like-  
ly young lads; at the sale families will  
not be divided but sold together. These  
slaves are sold in virtue of a deed of trust,  
bearing date the 26th day of August,  
1802, from Anthony Addison to me the  
subscriber, authorizing and directing the  
sale of the said slaves to raise a sum of mo-  
ney for the purposes therein mentioned.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock  
in the forenoon of the day above mention-  
ed, and so many of the said slaves will  
be sold, as will raise the sum of 3,050  
dollars, with interest on 3000 dollars from  
the 26th day of August, 1802, until the  
day of sale aforesaid.

**Wm. LYLES.**  
Jan. 19. 1aw4t

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has imported from London, in addition  
to his former assortment,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye  
Stuffs, Paints & Garden Seeds.

THE latter consist of early Marrowfat  
Peas, early York Cabbage, Cauliflower,  
old Celery, &c. &c.

He has also on hand,  
Best bloom Raisins in boxes,  
Olives and Anchovies in do. Madeira,  
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wine in casks  
and bottles, warranted of good quality,  
which he will sell low for cash, or to  
punctual customers on a short credit.

**JAMES KENNEDY, jun.**  
N. B. He expects daily to receive a  
general assortment of Shop Furniture and  
Vials.

**For SALE, or RENT,**  
THE STORE I have occu-  
pied to some time past, situated on Prince  
Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on  
stand in town more eligible or better cal-  
culated for carrying on an extensive wet  
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-  
fectly dry, with a door at each end, will  
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—  
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be flow-  
ed upon the Premises without any incon-  
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-  
ply to

**WILLIAM OXLEY.**  
December 7. eo

**For Falmouth & a Market.**

The American Ship  
**GEORGE & MARY,**  
expected here to receive a car-  
go of Tobacco in a few days.  
The usual advances will be made on con-  
signments by this ship to Thomas Mid-  
dleton and Co. London; but early ap-  
plication must be made, as the greater part  
of her cargo is already engaged.

**R. T. HOOE, & Co.**  
Who have just received from Madeira, by  
the ship Courier, via Norfolk,  
A few pipes London particular  
WINE, which they will fill at a low  
price.

They have also on hand,  
Dry Lisbon and Calcavello  
Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Al-  
monds in bags, and London Porter in  
bks. Jan. 27. eo

**A WAREHOUSE for SALE**

By virtue of a Deed of Trust  
from William Hunter, Jun. deceased, to  
the subscriber, bearing date the ninth  
day of February, in the year 1791, du-  
ly recorded in the court of Fairfax coun-  
ty, made to secure the payment of four  
hundred & fifty pounds, three shillings &  
six pence, lawful money of Virginia, due  
unto John Hopkins with legal interest  
from the date of said deed, I shall sell  
at Public Auction, for ready money, to  
the highest and best bidder, on Wednes-  
day the 16th day of March, at 12 o'  
clock at the Coffee House in the town of  
Alexandria.

All that front Warehouse si-  
tuated on the west side of Union Street,  
and built on part of the Wharf sold by  
John Allison to William Hunter, Jun.—  
The Warehouse will be sold without the  
land whereon it is erected, and the pur-  
chaser will of course be bound to remove  
the house, or buy the land of the present  
proprietor thereof. Those who incline to  
purchase the Warehouse may view and ex-  
amine it upon application to the subscri-  
ber.

**WM. HODGSON.**  
Feb. 1. 2awds.

**CARVING, GILDING, and  
VARNISHING.**

**Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,**  
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and  
Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's  
in the house lately occupied by GROVE  
WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of  
Alexandria that she intends residing here  
for a few months, and will be happy in  
executing any orders in the above branch-  
es of business. She regilds and varnishes  
old frames so as to make them appear like  
new—and likewise varnishes them with a  
particular kind of varnish that will bear  
washing.

She has on hand,  
A large and elegant assortment of  
Prints, Looking-Glasses, &  
GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold  
at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctu-  
ly attended.  
Nov. 15. eo

**Sale of Furniture.**

On FRIDAY, the 11th of Feb. next, will  
be sold at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the dwell-  
ing house of Peter Cooke, on Prince  
between Pitt and St. Asaph streets,  
A variety of Household and  
Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Glass, China,  
&c. Also, two Piano-Fortes.

To Rent—The House in which  
he now lives.  
Jan. 29. eo6t+

**Notice.**

SOMETIME since I gave my Bond to  
James Dickey and William Middle-  
ton, executors of the estate of William  
Dickey, deceased, for the sum of Nin-  
Pounds, or thereabouts: I now hereby  
caution all persons from receiving an as-  
signment of said Bond, as I am determined  
not to pay the same, unless compelled  
thereto by law.

**GEORGE COMINS.**  
Fairfax County, Feb.  
7, 1803. 3tia w+

**Wanted to Hire Immediately,**

**ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and**  
8 waggons and teams. Employ-  
ment may be had 3 months, or more, by  
application to J. and M. Schofield, Alex-  
andria, Hachar Schofield, Water or Wm.  
Lindley, rear Colchester, or Henry Wood-  
row, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and  
hewers broad axes.  
Feb. 7. 2aw

**NOTICE.**

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale  
on the premises, the first day of April  
if fair, it not the next fair day there-  
after,

A tract of LAND in the coun-  
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the  
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Tripp-  
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable  
part of which is in Wood; formerly the  
property of Augustine Love, and by him  
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by  
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers  
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth  
of the purchase money to be paid on the  
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,  
and the remaining two fifths in eighteen  
months from the day of sale; for which  
payments approved security will be re-  
quired.

**JONAH THOMPSON,  
BENJ. COMEGYS,  
JACOB HOFFMAN.**  
Jan. 18. eods

**To Rent,**

For one or more Years,  
A STORE HOUSE situated  
at Fairfax Court House, which, from the  
great resort of people, is thought to be a  
very good stand for a Retail Store. For  
terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living  
at the place, or the subscriber.

**RICHD. RATCLIFF.**  
Feb. 2. 2aw

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT  
Two Story HOUSE,  
With a good Kitchen and Smoke Hou-  
se adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses  
&c. &c. with a well improved garden of  
half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having  
a fine prospect of the river. For particu-  
lar enquire of the Printer.  
Jan. 14. eo

**FOR SALE,**

THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon, at  
the south east corner of Cameron and  
Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas  
Richards—Also several vacant LOTS ad-  
joining thereto on Alfred Street between Camer-  
on and King-Streets. The House is pleasantly sit-  
uated and in good order for the accommodation  
of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of No-  
vember, it will be rented.

**WILLIAM CRAIG.**  
Sept. 30. 1awt.

**FOR SALE,**

**SIXTY NEGROES** that  
have been well treated and brought up, of  
all ages and both sexes; house servants &  
mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes.  
Information may be had by applying to  
the Printer hereof.

**Dec. 6. eotf**

**ABEL WILLIS,**

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
Rhode-Island CHEESE,  
Apples,  
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first  
quality,  
Cranberries,  
Sweet Oranges,  
Lemons, by the box,  
Best Rhode Island Potatoes,  
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with  
a general assortment of  
GROCERIES and NUTS.

**J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,**  
Have for Sale,  
14 Hhds. first quality, Muscovado  
Sugar,  
25 Bbls. do. do.  
25 Bags green Coffee,  
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,  
500 Spanish Hides,  
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,  
And a general assortment of  
GROCERIES.

N. B. They will give orders for  
Salt in Turk's-Island at 60 and 90 day  
credit.  
Jan. 31. eo

**PRINTED DAILY BY  
S. SNOWDEN.**

Vol. III.]

**Sales**

On SAT-  
urday the 10th of Feb. will  
be sold, the corner

Rum in hhd  
Whiskey in bar  
Apple Brandy  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes,  
M. lasses in hh  
Sugar in hhd.  
White and brow  
Coffee in casks  
Raisins in kegs  
Queen's Ware,

A variety of  
—AMONG  
Broad Cloths,  
Callimerees,  
Kerseys,  
Coatings,  
Halfstuffs,  
Fearnought,  
Blankets,  
Planes,  
Negro Cottons,  
Worsted and other  
Stockings,  
THOS. PAT  
Feb. 2.

Public

On TU-  
esday the 10th of Feb. will  
be sold

Rum in hogt  
French Brandy  
Gin in pipes and  
Whiskey and Ap  
Sugar in hhd. ti  
Coffee in tierces  
Chocolate  
White and brow  
Mould and dip'd  
Raisins in kegs,  
Figs in kegs and  
Queen's Ware in  
FURNI

A variety of  
Among  
Cloths, Co  
Kerleymeres,  
Plains and Ke  
Negro Cotton  
Elaficks, blu  
Calimancoes a  
Yarn Stockin  
Chintzes and  
Irish Linens,  
Patillas,  
Osnaburges an  
Mullins and  
India Mullin  
Bandanna Ha  
Silk Stocking  
Coloured Th  
Plated Candl  
And sundry  
P. C

February 2.

Just receive  
By Robert  
[Price  
Negro Slave

A S  
By ALEX. M'LEO  
reformed Cong  
New-York.  
Feb. 5.

Ma

Ricketts, N  
Have just rec  
London particul  
The

One calf  
FEATHERS; will  
Jan. 18.